THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THE DATE HAS BINDING TWINE PUT ON THE PREE LIST.

The Senate Estates to Take the Buttes Of Cotton Bazzing and Lumber Breckin-riggs of Arkanese Befends Himself in the Menes, and to Unsented, 105 to 62, WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.-In the Senate to-day after the reading of the journal of yesterday, the Tariff bill was taken up, and the considera-

tion of the free list was proceeded with, Mr. Quar (Rep., Pa.) moved to insert in the free list wild animals intended for goological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit. He made the notion, he said, at the suggestion of the Philadelphia Ecclosical Society. Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. L.) said there was no objection, and the mo-

tion was agreed to.
On motion of Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.) "art educational stops, composed of glass and metal (an invention used in kindergartens).

was inserted in the free list.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) moved to insert in paragraph 489 (allowing the free importation of Books for colleges, educational, and religious nomieties, &c.) the words "or by any college, needemy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States in its own behalf or in behalf of any of its professors or teachers." Agreed to. Mr. Vance (Dem., N. C.) moved to strike out to the free list "common palm-leaf fans," on the ground that they were articles of luxury. As he made the motion, he was actively using

ope of those "articles of luxury."
"Do you call a paim-leaf fan an article of Buxury ?" Mr. Aldrich asked, with an astonished

I should say not this morning," Mr. Gray

It is not as much an artice of necessity." Mr. Vance replied, "as the tableware from which I ate my breakfast this morning, and which is taxed heavily."

The motion was, defeated. Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.) moved to insert binding twine in the free list, and Mr. Vance moved amend the amendment by adding cotton barging. Mr. Vance's motion was defeatedyeas, 19; nays, 26, Mr. Paddock being the only Republican who voted aye.

The question recurring on Mr. Davis's amendment, Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) said he would vote for it notwithstanding the hostile vote cast by Republican Senators. No argument could be made in favor of free blading Twine that did not apply as strongly to free ection bagging. He was astonished that Bepublican Senators who favored the one should vote against the other. He regarded that vote as an unfair discrimination against The Southern section.

Mr. Vance said that he had waited for a re-

ply from the Republican Senators to Mr. Berry's remarks, but he had waited in vain. If he were in their position he also would maintain

were in their posstion he also would maintain sloquent silence. He was going to vote for Mr. Davis's proposition in order to show the other side the difference between a Democrat who pursued principle, and a Republican who went for all that was in sight. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carlisle (Dem., Ky.) pointed out the inconsistency of Senators in voting for free binding twine and against free cotton bagging. The two articles were made of the same materials and those were on the free list.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Chio) argued against Mr. Davis's amendment, on the ground that if binding twine and cotton bagging were left to American competition the result would be to establish lower prices. That was his deliberate judgment. As to combinations, he said that whenever it was shown to the satisfaction of a competent court that there was a trust in any article to put up prices he would be in favor of putting that article on the free list; but he did not regard an association of men to buy the foreign raw material as within the meaning of the mischief of a trust.

Mr. Evaris (Rep. N. Y.) said that he had no

pot regard an association of men to buy the foreign raw material as within the meaning of the mischief of a trust.

An Evarts (Rep., N. Y.) said that he had no difficulty in drawing a distinction between binding twine and cotton bagging. The unity of the system of protection was to be finally controlled by the questions of symmetry and of practical value to come from the wide distribution of the great multitude of interests subject to that system. He did not think that saily have was to come to the farmers by maintaining for the manulacturers of binding twine the proposition that the labor was to be done that the proposition that the labor was to be done from this side of the water and not on the other.

Ar, Aldrich (Rep., H. I.) contradicted a statement made by Mr. Jones (Dem. Ark.) as to a trust in cotton bagging, and asserted that there was not now and never had been such a trust. There had been in 1883 a combination of three or four persons, who made a contract for the entire cotton bagging product, but that was not a trust. This was simply an attempt to corner the market, and it had only existed for one agason.

Nr. Davis's amendment was then agreed to—

To corner the market, and it had only existed for due season.

"Mr. Davis's amendment was then agreed to—year. Mr. Bavis's amendment was then agreed to—Year. Mr. Diodgett voted aye, in company with the following-named Republicans: Mesars. Allen. Allison, Culiom, Davis, Ingalis, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Moody, Pierce, Plumb, Power, Eswyer, Spooner, and Washuurn. The negative votes were given by Mesars. Aldrich, Blodgett, Cameron, Chandler, Dawes, Edmunds, Evarts, Frye, Hawley, Higgins, Hiscock, Hoar, Platt. Quay, Sherman. Stewart, Stockbridge, and Wolcott.

Wolcott. On motion of Mr. Carlisle degras was stricken

On motion of Mr. Carlisle degras was stricken off the free list.

Mr. Veat (Dem. Mo.) moved to insert in the free list. 'timber, hewn and sawed, squared and sided, agd sawed boards, plank, deals, and either lumber, of hemlock, whitewood, sycamore, white plue, and basswood.' Mr. Manderson moved to strike out of the amendment the words 'hemlock whitewood, sycamore, and basswood.' leaving the amendment to apply only to lumber of white pine.

Mr. Carlisle referred to the inconsistency of the policy which on the one hand offered a bounty for the planting of trees, and on the other offered a bounty for the planting of trees, and he advocated the placing of lumber on the free list so as to get the lumber from Canada.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) argued against the amendment. There was a capital of \$300,000,000.

Oo' invested in the lumber industry of the United States and there were a million ablebodied men employed in that business. The competitor of the United States in lumber was Canada, where the wages of the men employed in the business were from 25 to 35 per cent. It was than in the United States. How could any Senator, he asked, who believed in urotection, or said he believed in it, vote to expose that million of laboring men in the United States to competition with the lumbermen of Canada?

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) said that an amendment which proposed simply to strike down the white plue industry of Michigan and Wis-

Canada?
Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) said that an amendment which proposed simply to strike down the white pine industry of Michigan and Wisconsin was not only a discrimination against those States, but an abandonment of the pro-

consin was not only a discrimination against shose States, but an abandonment of the protective system.

Mr. Mandarson commented upon Mr. Spooner's carnestness in the defence of a local interest, and said that Gen. Hancock had been laughed at for saying that the tariff was a local question. No truer thing, however, had ever been spoken and Senators were governed in their votes and apeaches by local interests and local presidioes. The Senator from Wisconsin had not outstripped him (Mr. Manderson) in his votes in isvor of protection. He did not believe that any State exceeded the State of Nebraska in devotion to the general principle of protection. But at the same time the people of Nebraska had certain desires to which it was his duty to conform. The effort of the Senators from Wisconsin and Michigan was but the pursuit of selfshness. It was the grasping greed of those gentlemen engaged in the lumber business which prompted them to the destruction of the great forests of the country. Two conservative legislatures of his State, and several conventions, had urged on their Representatives in the Senate to do what they could in having white pine placed on the free list, and, while he was devoted to the interests of the entire sountry, ettil, when his State spoke in such farms as those, he proposed to comply with her degries.

Mr. Manderson's amendment to Mr. Vest's was rejected—year, senated was a seasched.

her desirea,

Mr. Manderson's amendment to Mr. Vest's
was rejected—yeas, 3: navs. 48. Mr. Vest's
amendment was rejected—yeas, 24: navs. 60.

The Hepublican Senators who voted "yea"
were Mesers. Ingalls. Manderson. Paddock. and riumb.

On motion of Mr. Plumb the duty on pine gion boards was reduced from \$2 to \$1 a thousand.

considerable was reduced from \$2 to \$1 a thousand.

The committee amendment putting mice on the free list was rejected—yeas, 21; nays, 35. Mica was then restored. In paragraph 196, at the rate of \$5 per cent, ad valorem.

Paragraph 625 in the free list was, on motion of Mr. Carlisis, modified so as to read "all mineral waters not artificial."

All, Aguay moved to strike out of the free list paragraph 665, "aulphate of quinine and all aikindules or saits of cinchona bark," Hejected—yeas, 15; nays, 88.

Mr. Addrich moved to strike out paragraph 662 (red earth or read)e, used for polishing lenses). Agreed to.

Paragraph 713, placing the ore and the on the free list, was amended on motion of Mr. Addrich by adding the words "until Jan, 1, 1892, but not thereafter."

The consideration of the free list having been concluded, some of the preceding paragraphs were, on motion of Mr. Addrich, taken up again and modified as follows:

Paragraph 4, wasing the duty on faxeed all str. Mr. Canly a railing last the words "allowed and other ple shelte and felt and felt fabrics," paragraph 78, adding to the words "allowed and other ple shelte and felt and felt fabrics," paragraph 38, in-string the words "lastes and other ple shelte and felt and felt fabrics," paragraph 38, in-string fair the words "lastes and embrideries" between and smither glass windows when gleenfall.

On meetion of Mr. Hawley (Bep. Conn.) paragraph 40, insecting in the free list) the words paragraph 48, insecting in the free list) the words paragraph 48, insecting in the free list) the words paragraph 48, insecting in the free list) the words paragraph 48, insecting in the free list) the words paragraph 48, insecting in the free list) the words paragraph 48, insecting in the free list) the words paragraph 48, insecting in the free list) the words paragraph 48, insecting in the paragraph 48, insecting in the words paragraph 48, insecting in the words paragraph 48, insecting in the paragraph 48, insecting in the paragraph 48, insecting in the paragraph 48, insec fact of a wandering buoy which has floated from Port Royal, S. C., far out into the Atlantic. The last report shows this can buoy in what is called the Sargoss Sos, a place notorious for its feeble and variable currents, and shunned by vessels. Derelicts float around for months in the dead calm of this occan sea, and the buoy has been over four years reaching a point 300 miles sast of Hermuda. This is the longest consumption of time by a floating body on record, although several datellets have covered a sreater distance. The schooner White Witch drifted from Delaware Bay to the Hebrides in ten months. Her cargo of lumber was found in good condition. These derelicis give the Hydrographic Office considerable trouble, and it is probable that at no late day maritime ... On metion of Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) para-

graph 498 was amended so to admit antiqui-ties produced prior to the year 1700, instead of the seventeenth century.

In the House to-day, immediately after the reading of the journal, the Clayton-Breckinridge case was again taken up, and Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ark.) took the floor to argue in his own behalf. He charged the Chairman of the Committee on Elections (Mr. Rowell, Rep., Ill.) with impropriety in prejudging the case That gentleman, in discussing another election

name the murdered men.

had been made to assassinate Wahl.

much in money and effort as it had ever

The crime was a stain upon the State and an

oblivion it was susceptible of being used by un-

mitted than that committed by the committee. No greater crime against fair play and ussice had ever been committed than had been committed by the official representatives of the people clothed in the panciply of law. After further severe comment upon the committee, he said in conclusion:

"Come to your conclusion, and I take an appeal to the beople, regardiess of party, in the district I have the honor to represent on the broad ground of common honesty; and in November they will reverse your conclusion and the method of your conclusion." [Democratic appliance.]

applause. Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) said that nominally this was a case between the quick and the

LIVE WANHINGTON TOPICS.

Congress.

eal estate dealers who are booming Gien

Echo Heights as a result of their good luck in

getting the White House ladies to invest there.

have determined to make that spot what they

Their idea of an aristocratic suburb seems to

be, as they state it themselves, a "place where

officials of the Executive, judicials, and legis-

build summer homes, and where they will live

The aristocratic views of these real estate

nen and their White House allies were brought

forth by an attempt made a tew days ago by a

Secretary Tracy determined to-day to aban-

don the scheme of joint army and navy

manceuvres at Newbort. It was a favorit

manœuvres at Newport. It was a favorite idea of both Mr. Tracy and Admiral Walker that the squadron of Evolution augmented by the Philadelphia, the Newark, and other vessels, should be drilled singly, and as a first. Gen. Schofield had expressed an interest in these manœuvres, and it was planned that detachments of troops should proceed to Newport and join in the exercises. Admiral Walker's visit here this week was partly to ascertain the department's intentions in this matter, but the Secretary was unable to reach any decision. Today, however, he saw (en. Schofield, and it developed that the army is not ready to take part in these movements. Admiral Walker will accordingly be notified of this state of things.

will accordingly be notified of this state of things.

The Secretary has not determined the destiny of the squadron of evolution. There are not likely to be any immediate orders for the ships, owing to their need of repairs. The Chicago will not be sent to the Boston Navy Yard, but with the Boston will senain at New York. The detail of Admiral Walker to duty in this city would be entirely congenial to that officer, and he would doubtless be satisfied to succeed Admiral Harmony as Fresident of the Lighthouse Board of Chairman of the Torpedo Board, as has been suggested.

The weekly hydrographic bulletin, which will be issued to-morrow, presents the interesting fact of a wandering buoy which has floated

for a few months during each year."

"thoroughly aristocratic" settlement.

feature to its monthly chart in the publication of a mean temperature of the ocean's surface along the transatiantic route. A systematic record of these temperatures would enable ocean steamers to judge of the advisability of a northward course in the western trip. Or a southward course in the eastern trip. This would be a saving to these vessels of \$50 a day in time, and it is hoped that a record of surface temperatures may be established that will be of material benefit to ocean traffic. Mrs. Harrison had an agreeable surprise case, had referred to the case from the second when she came down stairs this morning and found a party of workmen tearing up the sandstene slabe of the portice on the south front of
the Executive Manelon with the intention of
replacing them with encaustic tiles, saimon
and white in color. This was decided upon by
Col. Ernst Superintendent of Public Buildings
ann Grounds, after he had made a thorough
inspection of the floor of the portice and
found it erumbling in some places and
coming off in sheets at other points. An
Indiana firm of tile makers proved to be
the fortunate bidders, and within the next few
weeks they will complete their contract and
make a decided improvement to the main entrance of the White House. In the centre of the
floor there will be a shield of red, white, and
blue tiles bearing the inscription 'E Piuribus
Unum' in white letters, while a wreath of
green tiles will surround the coat of arms, the
diameter of the design being about eight feet.
This portice was added to the White House
nearly half a century ago, and over its and
stone floor many distinguished people have
tred on their way to the blue parlor, which
opens upon it. found a party of workmen tearing up the sand-Arkansas district, and had declared that in that district five political murders had occurred. He called upon the gentleman to Mr. Rowell said that they were Benjamin. Smith, Bently, and Clayton, while an attempt Mr. Breckinridge denied the correctness of this statement, and called attention to the fact that the gentleman himself concurred in a report which said that there was a suspicion only of these things being true. He denied that the murders were political murders. His distin-guished and lamented opponent had been foully and infamously murdered. But no one had produced any evidence that it was in any

nations will combine in some effort to rid the ocean of these dangers to navigation.

The Hydragraphic Office has added a new feature to its monthly chart, in the publication

sense the result of public antipathy or had come from collective or organized effort. The State of Arkansse had expended ten times as Advertisements were issued from the Navy done before to detect and punish the guilty. Department to-day calling for bids for the construction of three steel steam tugs for use at struction of three steel steam tugs for use at navy yards on the Atlantic coast. These are the same boats which were advertised some months ago, when no bids were received, and this time the department has made certain modifications in the requirements which, it is hoped, will induce the builders to bid. The mercantile tests for steel are substituted for those of the steel board, certain parts of the couffit and furnitures to be furnished by the contractor are eliminated, the time is which the tugs are to be completed is extended from six months to one year, and the payments are to be made in six equal installments instead of one sum. The bids will be opened on Oct. 6. The cost of each of the tugs, including equipment, outfit, and furniture, is limited to \$35,000. injury to the State, and as long as it was left in serupulous men for political purposes. But men who charged either on the floor or in the press that the people of Arkansas, or any group of people representing that State, had ever shown sympathy with this infamous crime, or that he (Mr. Breckinridge) had any knowledge of it in the remotest degree, untered that which was cowardly and mean, and which they knew to be false. [Democratic applause].

Mr. Breckinridge then turned his attention to Judge McClure, and stated that he has been informed that on the return of the sub-committee the lieubilican members had endorsed McClure for an appointment to a high judicial position in Arkaness. He called upon any member of the sub-committee to deny it.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., la., Chairman of the sub-committee), said that he had recommended Judge McClure in strong terms, believing him to be one of the best and most competent men in Arkaness. hown sympathy with this infamous crime, or

Population of New York Countles and

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.-The Census Bureau announced to-day the population of the Sixth New York district by counties as follows: Fulton 37.582, increase 6,597; Hamilton 4,to be one of the best and most competent men in Arkansas.

Mr. Breckinridge said that he had only alluded to the matter to show the bias of the committee. He then proceeded to quote from a statement made by a Mr. Blackburn (a Republican) to show the bad character of McClure, the man whom the Republican members of the committee had endorsed for advancement. 42, Increase 819; Herkimer 45.364, increase 742. Increase 819; Herkimer ab.364, Increase 2.695; Montgomery 45.614, increase 7.299; Saratoga 57.587, increase 2.381; Schenectady 28.-282, increase 4.744; Warren 27.842, increase 2.663; Washington 45.649, decrease 2.222. The cities and towns of this district are given as follows: Amsterdam 71.264, increase 7.798; Ballston 2.066, increase 31; Canajoharie 2.086, increase 78; Fort Plain 1.705, decrease 788; Gloversville 13.796, increase 6.663; Sandy Hill 3.662, increase 1,175; Saratoga Springa 13.124, increase 4.703; Schenectady 18.392, increase 4.737. bers of the committee had endorsed for advancement.
Speaking of the murder of Clayton, whom he claimed as a bocom friend, he said that it had been stated that after that murder he should have resigned his seat. Why should he have resigned released to fix a would have resigned his seat. Why should he have resigned released to fix a would have been to say that he believed Clayton to have been murdered to affect the result of the election. To have resigned would have been murdered to affect the result of the election. To have resigned would have been to say that he believed Clayton to have been murdered to affect the result of the election. To have resigned would have been to say that he sease made against his people. It was not proper or manly to do so. The House of Representatives was the tribunal to inquire into the election. Had he withdrawn he would have taken the case from a Republican court—the only court which has any jurisdiction over the question. He then proceeded to criticise in severe language the action of the sub-committee, asserting that he had been denied witnesses after he had been promised that they would be accorded him. No greater debauchery of a free ballot had ever been committed than that committed by the committee. No greater cime against fair play and justice had ever been committed than had been com-

How Towns Grow to Nebroaks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.-The Census Bureau o-day announced the population of these owns in Nebraska: Beatrice 13,921, increase 11.474. or 468.90 per cent.; Lincoin 55,491. increase 11.474. or 468.90 per cent.; Lincoin 55,491. increase 42,488. or 326.76 per cent.; Nebraska City 11,472. increase 7,289. or 174.25 per cent.; Omaha 139.526, increase 109,008. or 587.19 per cent.; Flattamouth 8,403. increase 4,228, or 101.27 per cent. Evansyille, Ind., has 50,674, an increase of 21,394.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Sept. 5,-A case that has awakened intense interest was tried here to-day before Justice of the Peace John Ellis. The complainant was B. Frank Tomp-kins. Overseer of the Poor of Middletown township, and the accused, the Rev. Robert A. Coleman, the colored paster of the A. M. E. Church of Navesink, who was charged with the seduction of a colored girl, Jennie A. Smith. formerly of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The complaint was made in order that the support of her child should not become a charge upon the township. Edmund Wilson of Red Bank appeared as counsel for the township. Mr. Wilson, in opening the case, introduced Jennie Smith as a witness in behalf of the Overseer of the Poor. The defence was that it was a scheme of blackmall against the Rev. Mr. Coleman, and that Jennie Smith's character was notoriously bad. Mr. Coleman restified that, his wife being an invalid, he employed Jennie Smith to assist in his household dutles in July, 1889. After his wife's death Jennie made her home at his house until last April. He had never been intimate with Jennie, and had never asked her to marry him. She had never accused him of being the father of her child. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. was made in order that the support of her

Mr. Palzell (Rep., Pa.) said that nominally this was a case between the quick and the dead; in reality it was an inquiry by the House as to the right of the occupant of the seat to retain that seat. If there were to be bayonets at the polls they should be those of the national dovernment, and not of a political club. He read in detail the testimony bearing on the theft of the ballot box at Plummersville, and said that its their twas absolutely necessary to Mr. Breckinridge's return. Yet he stood here and asserted that if had been stolen by Republicans—this Republican ballot box. The House stood dumfounded in the face of such a sublime embodiment of impudence. He rehearsed the story of the murder of Clayton, and commented upon the backwardness of the State of Arkansas in endeavoring to hunt down the murderers. In relation to the Hooper theory he invited the citation of anythered. An action with some novel features has been begun in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn by Isaac Requa against John and George Kirkley and Catherine Heeps, the brothers and sister of his deceased wife. Eitzabeth Requa.

of the State of Arkansas in endeavoring to hunt down the murderers. In relation to the Hooper theory he invited the citation of any-thing in the annais of crime and criminals which would equal it for absolute silliness. The sky of the Second district of Arkansas was luminous with blood. From her descerated soil the blood of John M. Clayton cried to heaven, not for vengeance, but for justice; and members on both sides were here as sagred ministers to execute her just decrees. [Re-publican appliance.] ministers to execute at a publican appliance.

The debate having been closed. Mr. Crisp (Dem. Ga. moved to recommit the case with instructions to the Committee on Elections to report which of the gentlemen received a majority of the votes of the Second district of Ar-Mr. Requa married Miss Kirkley in 1858. On July 15 last she died. There was no child from the marriage. Mr. Requa bought real estate in Brooklyn from time to time and, at his wife's request, had the deeds made out in her name. request, had the deeds made out in her name, aithough she never had hal any money of her own and was entirely dependent on him for support. Mrs. Reque, according to the complaint, had promised to execute an instrument recurring the property to her husband, but she died without doing so. Since her death her brothers and sister have claimed the title to the property, and Mr. Reques is suing to have them adjudged to have no interest whatever in it, and to have them directed to deliver to him such conveyance as may be necessary to vest the record title in him. lority of the votes of the Second district of Arkansas, Lost-yeas, 33; nays, 101.

The vote was then taken on the minority resolution confirming Mr. Breekinridge's right to the seat. Lost-yeas, 8; nays, 103. The resolution declaring the seat vacant was agreed to-yeas, 105; nays, 62. Things of Interest Happening In and Out of WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. - The syndicate of

Ex-Gov. Waller Unwilling to Drop the Ex. New Haven, Sept. 5.-Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller, in a letter recently written to the Hon. Clinton B. Davis, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has this to say with reference to his being a candidate for Gov-ernor on the Democratic ticket at the coming

erior on the Democrate closes as the selection:

"The frequent mention of my name as a possible candidate for Governor this fail leads me to advise you officially that if such a nomination were tendered I should be compelled rejuctantly to decline it. The copartnership engagement into which I have entered in the city of New York precludes me from accepting any political position at present." lative departments of the Government will

forth by an attempt made a lew days ago by a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists to buy some land at Gien Eeloh Heights for the purpose of erecting cottages thereon, to be sold on the installment plan. When they approached the owners of the property they were interrogated closely as to what they intended to do with the lote desired. They said they intended to erect houses upon them, and upon being asked what they intended to do with the houses replied that they should sell them to anybody who had the money to buy. This answer was not at all satisfactory to the Gien Echo Heights boomers, and the intending purchasers were told that they could not have the lots, as it was the intention of the present owners to lasis that they should be reserved for the houses of Government officials and others connected with the Administration. Dr. Pentecost Off to India. The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost, the evangelist, who starts for India to-day for three years' missionary work, delivered a farewell address last night in the chapel of the Tomp kins Avenue Congregational Church in Brookkins Avenue Congregational Church in Brooklyn. of which he was formerly pastor. The opening prayer was made by the liev. Dr. Edward Beecher, and there was singing by Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins, who go to India with Dr. Fentecost. In his address, Dr. Fentecost outlined his proposed work in India, substantially as he described it in the extended interview with him published in Tur. Sur a few days ago. He spoke for an hour and a half, and at the close of his address a reception took place.

Accident to a Train Full of Masons

OLEAN, Sept. 5 .- As the passenger train on the Western New York and Pennsylvani Railcoad from Oil City entered the yard last night it ran into a number of freight cars. The train carried the St. John's Commandery of this city, which had been having a field day at Biverside Fark. Many of the Masons were bruised and badly sliaken up. Mayor C. B. Stowell was the most seriously injured. Engineer Crane was badly hurt, but will recover. The engine and several cars were wrecked.

Alleged Incendiaries Arrested.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 5.-Victor E. Muhisch and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Von Gruttke were arrested here to-day, charged with having set fire to a Company, the Wiro Goods Company, and several other manufacturing concerns. The fire occurred at an early hour this morning, and did damage amounting to \$35,000. Muhlich was caught running out of the building, and the Von Gruttkes were seen lottering near it just before the fire was discovered.

Fallure of Banker Byrnes,

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 5.-The failure of William J. M. Byrnes, the local banker and William J. M. Byrnes, the local banker and financial agent, who yesterday made an assignment to R. P. Wortendyke, has caused much excitement in this place. His liabilities are still estimated at \$23,000, the creditors being nearly all depositors. His assets consist mostly of rost estate and promissory notes. It is thought that the depositors will hardly realize forty cents on the dollar.

Negroes Want Representation. OTTAWA, Sept. 5.- The negro population of Canada, through their organ, the British Lion, are pressing for a representation in the Dominion Senate. They do not number 20,000 souls, two-thirds of whom are resident in Ontario. They have decided among themselves upon a negro lawrer named Davis as their coming benator.

Summer Weakness

Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, **Quickly Cured by**

Hood's Sarsaparilla

END OF THE POST MORTEM.

Enights at Albany Testifying About Their Discharge by the Central, ALBANY, Sept. 5.-Chairman Purcell resumed in the Senate chamber to-day the Board of Arbitration's inquiry into the New York Central strike, Superintendent Bissell of this division testified that so far as he knew no men had been dismissed simply because they were Knights of Labor, Mr. Lefevre, he under-

o his work. Mr. Pryor asked for details as to Mr. Lefevre's neglect of duty. Mr. Bissell said that he had often seen Lefevre neglecting his duty. He knew Lefevre was a Knight of Labor, but that did not effect his discharge. He admitted that he thought that Lefevre was active in the

stands, was discharged for lack of attention

Knights of Labor.

Mr. Lefevre was then called. He testified that he had been in the employ of the com-pany eighteen years. Mr. Bissell discharged pany eighteen years. Mr. Biesell discharged him, but gave no reasons. He drew the inference that it was becausse he was a Knight. He had never been reprimanded, suspended, or accused of insubordination or intoxication. Mr. Staley, another discharged employee, testified that he was notified by Agent Rose at the West Albany transfer house that his services were no longer needed. No reasons were given. He had been in the employ of the company eighteen years and eight months. He was reprimanded in January, 1889, for being a Knight and the head of the local assembly and threatened with discharge. He asked Mr. Bissell who had always, he said, attended to his business and his diligence in the service of the company had innelled Mr. Bissell to recommend him for promotion before he knew he was a Knight. Other Knights testified that no reasons were given them for their discharge. A. D. Dubois testified that he asked the reason, and was told that he was a labor agitator. There were some twenty of these witnesses.

Mr. Packard, master car builder and superintendent of the West Albany shops, testified that he asked the reason. The reason of lack of work and others on the order of Superintendent of Motive Power Buchanan. The men acting on grievance committees were never threatened with discharge. He used no

of lack of work and others on the order of Superintendent of Motive Power Buchanan. The men acting on grievance committees were never threatened with discharge. He used no preferences, and there was no rule calling for the discharge of new men on account of tack of work. He had never made any charges against the discharged men to Mr. Buchanan. Only one man had asked for the reason of his discharge. He did not know that any of the discharged men were Knights. A committee had come to him once with a petition, the head line being "knights of Labor." He said he would not receive them as representing their organization, but only as employees.

Mr. Ross, the transfer agent at West Albany, testified that he had written Superintendent Bissell asking for the discharge of one Staley because of insubordination, and of three other men because they were constantly bothering him as members of grievance committees when they should have been attending to their business. Another man was discharged for incompetency. James Buchanan, Superintendent of Motive Power, testified that he discharged desars. Reilly, Martin, and Penwick for neglect of duty. Chairman Purcell asked Mr. Pryor about the unsigned agreement said to exist between the company and its employees in reference to the discharge of the junior employees in point of service first in case of a lack of work. Mr. Harris had produced the agreement, which has already been published, and it was put in evidence. Mr. Purcell declared the inquiry at a close. The Board's conclusions will be reported to the Legislature.

Wayman's Crime Antedates the New Law-Resigned to His Pate.

GENESEO, Sept. 5.-The Wayman murder trial came to an end to-day. The jury, after being out all night, came in this morning at 10 o'clock and pronounced the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree. Wayman was present, and received the news with composure. At 2 P. M. Wayman was brought into the

prowded court room to receive his sentence. He said that he was 27 years old, a carpenter by trade, had had little religious instruction. and had never been imprisoned for any forme crime. When asked what he had to say why drew himself together and made this speech:

"Well, I say that from the evidence in this case the jury was probably right in its verdict, but I feel I have reasons to doubt some of the testimony given. But I am satisfied with the verdict of the jury. I further wish to state that I am innocent of the crime, but am willing to suffer the nenaity. I would like to say that some of the testimony was perjury under the laws of the State and of God Almighty.

But If there is any anch thing as a chance for that some of the testimony was perjury under the laws of the State and of God Almighty. But if there is any such thing as a chance for my life I ask the Court to help me and give me every chance. As I have said before, I have a wife and little baby to suffer, and for their sake I want a chance for my life. I have nothing further to say, except I am innocent, and leave all else to the Court."

Not once did the prisoner show a sign of weakness while speaking, and his declaration of innocence and satisfaction with a verdict that condemned him to an ignominious death surprised his large audience.

Justice Rumsey sentenced Wayman in a few words to be hanged at Geneseo; ail on the morning of Oct. 9. The prisoner bore up well, and walked firmly out of the room with the highriff.

shoriff.
Wayman will be hanged because his crime was committed in 1885, several years before the passage of the electrical execution law, which applies only to persons who have committed murder since Jan. 1, 1889.

Bondsman Wanted for Clarence Hackett. Nineteen-year-old Clarence L. Hackett, the son of a Utica banker, is still in a cell in the Tombs prison waiting for some one to furnish ball for him. Last Friday he was one of the twenty-six prisoners whose cases Justice Gorman disposed of in five minutes. The Judge didn't pay much attention to young Hackett's respectable appearance, for he had to do the work of three Judges that day, but simply heard the charge and committed him. Hackett is held in \$2,500 honds for paying an advertising bill of \$1,400 with a bogus check upon a Washington bank. He had been in business with Dr. Cobb, his brother-in-law at 46 Fifth avenue, under the name of Hackett & Cobb, physicians and dentists. His father and brother visited him yesterday. He expects to be released this week. twenty-six prisoners whose cases Justice Gor-

Reunion of President Harrison's Regiment INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 5 .- President Harrison's regiment, the Seventieth Indiana Volunteers. held a reunion ten miles south of this city yes terday. The following letter from the Presi-

dent was read:

Oars May Pors, Aug. 28.—My dear comrades: That I cannot attend the rounion of the survivors of the old regions to a soft core read as a survivors of the old regions to a soft core of the old regions to a soft core of the old regions to be present will also feel some little disappointment. I am debior to them for the brave and realient service they save to our country under my command and for a most loyal and affectionate comradeship since the fighting days were ever, took to see them services for the stress of the save of the same of th Mr. Harrison was reflected President of the regimental association, and loving greetings

Accuses Her Brother of Larceny.

Elenita J. Mora. through her attorneys. Turner, McClure & Rolston, has secured an attachment from Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court against the property in this State of her brother, Peter M. Mora, who lives in of her brother. Feter M. Mora, who lives in West Oranga. She charges that he has wrong-fully converied to his own use seventeen chares of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which belong to her. She lent the stock to him so that he could borrow an amount not exceeding \$1,200 from the American Loan and Trust Company. Without her knowledge or consent he pledged the stock for \$2,500. The shares are worth \$5,100, and she has brought enit against her brother to recover that amount.

More tiymansts Too Young to Perform Marcus Jacobs, manager of H. R. Jacobs's Third Ave: Marcha Jacobs, manager of H. B. Jacobs's Third Avenue Theatre, and Robert Nelson. Manager of Neison's
"World Combination," were in the Yorkville court yesterday to answer for allowing James Bird, George Frisand Arthur Nelson, whom only-initendent Jenkins agaare under aga, to give acrobatic performance. The
accused say that two of the boys are over aga but
rather than have any fronts they would not allow
them to perform. The case was adjourned indefinitely
by Justice Modelen, and Jacobs and Malson were
tarding.

A VEXED QUESTION DECIDED.

RAILROADS MUST CARRY OIL AT THE SAME RATES FOR ALL SRIPPERS.

No Advantage for the Man who Ships in Barrols in the Rallroad's Ordinary Care. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.-The Interstate Commerce Commission filed its decision to-day by Commissioner Shoonmaker, in the case of Rice, Bobinson and Witherop against the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Com-

pany and others.

The complainant alleged that the roads charged 34 cents a barrel on petroleum from Titusville to Buffalo and but 12 cents a barrel from Titusville to South Amboy, N. J., the shorter haul being a part of the latter haul only; that the defendants required barrel shipments to be loaded in the cars in tiera; that the freight charged was an unjust discrimination against the complainants and against the city of Enffalo; and that by making a more favorable charge to shippers in tanks than to shippers in barrels, unjust disprimination was made in favor of the Standard Oil Company. The Commission holds: The acquisition and consolidation by a rail

carrier under one system of management of different competing lines of road serving the same territory in the carriage of competitive traffic to the same markets, cannot create a right on the part of the carrier to take advantage of the consolidation of interests to deprive the public of the benefits of fair competition, nor afford warrant for oppressive discrimination with a

of the benefits of fair competition, nor afford warrant for oppressive discrimination with a view to its own interests, such as equalizing profits from its several divisions, by making rates and charges for one division that give profitable markets to a portion of its patrons, and higher rates and charges for another division, that are destructive to the pursuits of other patrons who are competitors in the same business bit its duty to the public requires that its service must be alike to all who are situated alike.

A carrier that employs different methods for the transportation of petroleum oil and its products in car loads, for example, tank cars, in which the oil is carried in bulk, and box cars in which the oil is carried in bulk, and box cars in which the oil is carried in bursels, is not relieved from its duty in respect to equality of rates by the difference it makes between its patrons in the mode of carriage, but its charges for like quantities carried between like points of shipment and destination must be equal upon the commodity itself, irrespective of the mode of carriage or the tank or barrel backage in which it is contained. Differences in circumstances and conditions of transportation that are of a carrier's own creation or connivance, or that by reasonable effort on the part of a carrier might be avoided, cannot justify exceptional rates.

"A tank used in carrying oil is deemed by carriers part of the car, and the rate is charged only upon the contents, while for carriage in box cars the barrels containing the oil are treated as freight and the rate is charged both for the weight of the barrels and its contents. The prevention of this prejudice to shippers in barrels requires that for purposes of rates when a carrier uses both tanks and box cars for carrying oil in car loads, the barrels shall be deemed part of the box car; and that, as in the case of transportation in tanks, the rate shall be charged only for the weight or quantity carried in tanks.

"When a carrier engages in transporting oi

be charged only for the weight or quantity of oil carried exclusive of the weight of the barrels, and be the same for like weight or quantity carried in tanks.

"Whon a carrier engages in transporting oil in tanks and also in barrels conveved in box cars. In car loads, and charges for the weight of the barrel as well as the oil carried by the box car mode of transportation, but for the weight of the oil only when carried in tanks, it unjustly discriminates between shippers, and subjects the traffic to undue prejudice and disadvantage.

"The fact that a carrier does not own tank cars, but accepts and uses such cars supplied by some of its patrons for their own traffic, is unimportant so far as rates are concerned. It is a carrier's duty to equip its road with instrumentalities of carriage suitable for the traffic it undertakes to carry, and to furnish them alike to all who have occasion for their use, and its duty to furnish equipment cannot be transferred to nor required of shippers. When a carrier accepts and uses cars for transportation owned by shippers or others, in legal contemplation it adopts them as its own for purposes of rates and carriage, and neither the manner of acquiring ears nor inability to furnish its general patrons the use of cars similar to those furnished by shippers for their own traffic can excuse or justify a carrier for discrimination in rates that may give one shipper advantages over another, nor can any device, such as payment of unreasonable rent for use of cars furnished by shippers, be practised to evace the duty of equal charges for equal service.

"The allowance by a carrier to a shipper of cars furnished by shippers or practised to evace the duty of equal charges for equal service."

evade the duty of equal charges for equal service.

The allowance by a carrier to a shipper of oil in tanks, of forty-two galions, or any number of galions, from the actual quantity put in a tank. for alleged leakage or waste in transportation is, in the absence of a corresponding allowance to shippers in barrels, unjust discrimination and unlawful.

The classification of petroleum oil and its products in car loads adopted and generally applied by carriers is the same, and the rates upon oil and its products should correspond with their classification and be alike."

SCRATCHED THE ENGINEERS HEADS. Dangling Wire at the Elevated Railroad Curve in New Bowery.

A Western Union telegraph wire attached to a leaning pole at New Bowery and Pearl street broke just after 8 o'clock last night, and coiled itself in the air alongside the southbound track of the elevated road. The engineer of engine 114 of the Third avenue line discovered the coll by running his chin against it. He was looking out of his cab window, after the habit of engineers just after rounding a curve, and get it in the neck. He was startled and bruised a little. The engineer that followed him loat his hat, and a third threttle handler had his his combed. The three reported the circumstance to the despatcher at South Ferry, and he sent word to the telegraph company, which ordered a lineman to take a reef in the loosened wire. tealf in the air alongside the south bound track

Annie Pixtey's Lost Mosaic. This advertisement appeared in a merning

newspaper yesterday: LOST-Mosaic bracelat between Westminster Hotel and Madison Equare Garden, or on Fourth avenue car. Asultable reward will be given by leaving same with ANNE PIXLEY, Westminster Hotel.

Mrs. Fulford, who is Annie Pixley on the stage, said in explanation: "You see it was this way-I was going up to the Strauss con cert with my husband, and at the last minute my maid fastened the bracelet on my arm. It came unfastened in the elevator and I fastened it again, probably insecurely. The bracelet was a floman mosaic set in gold and was purchased as a present for me in Paris this summer by my husband. On one side the mosaic is black with roses and on the other side is a lovely sky blue mosaic set with doves and forget me-nots. I have been to the railroad people and to Mr. French in the Madison Square Garden about it, but with no result. I fear I must have dropped it in the street." cort with my husband, and at the last minute

Gathman's Dynamite Gun,

Curcago, Sant. 5.-The War Department to about to test an invention for firing high explosives. The inventor, Louis Gathman of Chicago, has been making tests at Fort Sheri-Ohloago, has been making tests at Fort Sheridan. He is in receipt of a letter from Major-Gen. Schofield. President of the Board of Ordnance and Forthications, saying that the matter had been referred to his board and that they were ready to proceed with an investigation of the invention. It is probable that the test will be made near New York. The inventor claims that by his method sight-inch ordnance can throw a shell containing more than 100 pounds of a powerful explosive three or four miles.

National Convention of Potters.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 5 .- The Operative Potters' National Convention did little else of general interest to-day than to elect officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, John the ensuing year as follows: President, John A. O'Neill of Trenton: Vice-President, David Miller of Kittanning. Pa.; Recording Secretary, John McCormick of Trenton: Financial Secretary. Alfred Crott of Trenton: Treasurer. M. J. Kennedy of Trenton: Trustees. Robert Sterling. Thomas Rowland, and Edward Whitehead: Representative to the National Convention of the Knights of Labord, James Mulhoron; atternate, James Dolag. Messrs. O'Neill and McCormick were reslected.

Biaine's Reciprocity Policy. A meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange will be held Monday to consider Mr. Blaine's reciprocity policy as a policy that promises to benefit trade. If the Board of Managers approve it the Produce Exchange will memorialize Congress with a general peti-tion in favor of this policy.

Boy Drowned at Sea Cliff, GLEN COVE, I. L. Sept. 5.—Harvey Miller. the 8-year-old son of W. P. Miller of this village, was drowned near Sea Cliff resterday after-noon. He was bathing in Hempstead Bay, and, getting beyond his depth, was drowned before help could reach him.

The World's Most Peries: Train, The Pennsylvania limited, by its unexcelled equipment its invarious comfort, its speed, and the overpowerture advantages puresented by the Pennsylvania route, has won and retained the above proud distinction. The limited teaves new York from stations foot of Certiandt and Desbroose six, every day at 10 2, 22, 220 Certiandt and Othicago.—2008.



Waiting for boys

Principally school boys: \$3 & \$4 buys bargains in Fall Suits (short pants) marked down from \$7 & \$8 \$7 \$8 & \$10 buys older boy's suits, that were \$12 &

They're all from last season-but that's so much the better for you while they

This season's make is also ready, and prices, as usual, the lowest.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.

B'way & Canal St. Open late this evening.

LAWYER WAGENER ACCUSED.

Nament Suca to Recover Property Booded

Bothschild & Haff have begun an action in the Supreme Court, on behalf of Theodore Neppert, for the recovery of property in 145th street, near Third avenue, from Catherine Schmitt, who, it is alleged, obtained it through misrepresentation practised by Lawrer August

Neppert is a widower, and was sued by a girl named Mary Henke for breach of promise of marriage. He owned a half interest in the property mentioned and was anxious to settle the suit. He came in contact with August P. Wagener, who represented himself as Mary's lawyer, and a settlement was determined upon, by which he was to marry Mary on Sept. 7. It is charged that Wagener represented to him that it would be necessary for him to sign two papers. These were laid before him, and he signed them. Wagener representing that one was an ante-nupital settlement and the other a discontinuance of the breach of promise suit. Neppert claims that he discovered later that he had signed a deed conveying his interest in the property to Mrs. Schmitt, who he says, is Wagener's mother-in-law. He charges that Wagener knew that he could not read or write linglish. He was entirely ignorant of the contents of the paper, had no intention of conveying the property to Mrs. Schmitt, did not know her, and had never seen her. the suit. He came in contact with August P. seen her.

The complaint demands the setting aside of the deed and a restoration of the property.

MANY JEWELS AND BIG.

A Notorious Woman's Collection of Second-The jewels of Virginia Irene Marshall, a notorious woman, who died about a year ago, were sold by auction in Silo's sales rooms in Liberty street yesterday. At the opening of the sale the auctioneer said they cost \$10,000. Were the diamonds in the collection of first water and the other large stones perfect, they would have cost several times that amount, would have cost several times that amount, for there were plenty of them. About \$4.250 was produced by the sale. Among the articles for which the higher prices were obtained were a pair of solitaire diamond earrings, which sold for \$535; a five-stone diamond lacepin, which sold for \$550, and an opal and diamond set, consisting of pin, earrings, and bracelet, which sold for \$600. A diamond cluster pendant, containing a hundred stones, sold for \$375, and a pair of alleged \$5\times carat diamond earrings for \$340. An agent of Synher's was among the buyers. Two or three rouged persons were at the sale, but the most consplictions persons present were several white-haired men and women who made bids.

COL. FELLOWS SCALDS HIMSELF. Unset His Merning Pitcher of Hot Water

and Burned Ris Legs. District Attorney Fellows spilled a pitcher of boiling water yesterday morning, and scalded himself so severely that he has been confined to his bed ever since. He won't be able to get out for several days at least. Just how the acout for several days at least. Just how the ac-cident happened the members of his family don't know. The Colonel got up and called for hot water as usual. The next thing Mrs. Fel-lows heard was that the pitcher had got away and scalded him. The water trickled down his legs, leaving a red trail and big blisters. Dr. Alexander was called in. Last evening Mrs. Fellows said that it wasn't anything serious. He hopes to get down town on Monday.

Died of an Overdose of Chloral. Georgiana Hurd, the wife of George A. Hurd. former Brooklyn dry goods merchant, died suddenly on Thursday night at 33 Prospect place in that city, as supposed, from an overdose of chloral. A week or so ago she con-tracted a cold on a trip to Coney Island, and had been under Dr. Peter L. Schenck's care since Tuesday. Her illness was not considered in any way alarming. On Thursday she was alone in the house with a servant. On Mr. Hurd's return from business, about 7% o'clock, he went to his wife's room, which was in darkness. He found his wife in bed and apparently asleen, but, in stooping down to kiss her, he discovered that her lips were ley cold and that she was unconscious. Dr. Schenck and another physician were summoned, and pro-nounced her dead. As Dr. Schenck refused a death certificate, the case was referred to Cor-

oner Rooney.

Mrs. Hurd had for some time been accustomed to the use of chloral, and she is supposed to have taken a fatal dose. The was 33 years old, and well known on Prospect Heights. The inquest will be held to-day. No suspicion of suicide is entertained.

Manager Amberg's Novelties,

Gustav Amberg arrived yesterday from Hamburg with several new artists. Among them are Paula Loswe, a Vienna soubrotte: Emma Seebold, who sang here five years ago: Adalbert Matkowsky of the Royal Court Theatre in bert Matkowsky of the Hoyal Court Theatre in Berlin, and Alexander Girardi a favorthe singer in Vienna, Carl behautze's Hamburg Theatre company will appear in "Hamburg Fillen." 'Hamburg Ledlen." 'Hamburg und der Aester." &c. The Munich Theatre com-pany, under the management of Herr Max Hofpauer, consisting of forty people, will ap-pear on Nov. 6. It has a amous ballet. Its first appearance will be in "Lor Herrgott-schnitzer von Ammorgau."

The Rate Came Before the Wind

Gen. Greely could have guessed easily last evening that there was going to be an atmospheric disturbance. The wind was from nowhere, and smoke and steam from innumerawhere, and smoke and steam from innumera-ble roofs curied laxily up in perpendicular columns. The air had become oppressively quiescent when a rain squall borst out of the clouded southwest and made life worth living. The rain preceded the wind and spoiled many summer skirls, whose wearers had expected the usual premonitors blow. The squall last-ed about twenty minutes, and was escorted across the sky by brilliant lightning.

The Population of Bichmond County, The returns of the census taken in Highmond county have been filed in the County Clerk's office at Richmond, and show the following: Castleton, 15.715; ballor's Snug Harbor, 124; Middictown, 10.493; Northlicht, 9.923; Westfluid, 9.241; Southheld, 7.335; This makes the total population of Richmond county, 52.611. The returns are considered by many to be unsatisfactory, as the figures give the county a gain of only about 1.200 since the taking of the previous census.

FLANDRAU&CO. Spring and Summer Carriages of THE BEST CLASS,

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Bepot Warons,
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Lettes,
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Book aways,
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Landaulettes,
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Compe Control
Compensation
Curtain Rechaways,
Compensation
Curtain Rechaways,

Wornes, Sarringes, &c.

SECOND-HAND

Wagous Phaetons, Buckboards, Rockaways, Surreys Fancy Traps, Victories, Landaulettes, Wagonellas, Caris, Des Dou, Village Caris, Itanings Giga, Stanleys Phaetons, Depot Wagons, Doctors Finetons, Ex ve Cabriolets, Runaboutta, Canopy Victoria Phaetons, **OUARTERED OAK**

Nothing can be more handsome than the quarter eak and ash triple and cable Huckboards. Frinds Handys, Two-wheelers, 20, we are making this sease Bodies inished in the natural wood, with gears grain to match, making an exceedingly durable as well supremely attractive finish. Everything we offer manufactured at our works in Syracuse. Buy of U. BRADLEY & CO., 14 Warren St.

Riding Academies, EQUESTRIAN OUTFITS; Disstrated catalogues free WHITMAN SADDLE CO., 118 Chambers at

A WITNESS AGAINST M'GONEGAL She Worked Out a Doctor's Bill by Taking Care of His Patients. Detectives Price and Mott of the Twenty-

ninth precinct have found another witness to testify as to old Dr. McGonegal's character and business at his forthcoming trial for causing the death of Annia Goodwin, the cigarette girl. Several days ago V. T. Hervey, a real estate agent of 1,873 Park avenue, told one of the de-tectives that Mrs. Mary Lockwood of 58 East 129th street had been a nurse for the doctor and had taken care of several women whom the doctor had treated. Mrs. Lockwood is a young widow. When the detective questioned ber she confessed that three women had lied with her while the doctor was attending them. She became acquainted with the doctor two years ago. One of her children had membraneous croup and she called him in. The child was sleck a long time and the doctor's bil was large. She could not pay it. He did not trouble her for the money for nearly a year. One day he called on her with a young Swedial woman who was just recovering from a sickness. The doctor asked her to take care of the woman for a few days. She suspected the cause of the girl's trouble, but consented to take her in order to repay the doctor for his attendance on her child. The girl was with her for my days. She lived at that time at 105 East 124th street. She removed to a flat in March last the doctor sent a young couple to her and told her to take care of them a while. They remained a month, and the doctor visited the woman regularly. Mrs. Lockwood told the detectives that she suspected that everything was not all right, and she told Dr. McGenegal that she wouldn't have anything more of the kind in her house. Not many weeks after this couple left her, the doctor sent a nother young woman whose child was born at the house. The detectives think Mrs. Lockwood is a valuable witness. her she confessed that three women had lived

UNDER BAIL TO MARRY.

Judge McAdam Declines to Enforce That

Rachel Levinsky recovered a judgment of \$1,000 against Harris Cohen in the City Court recently as damages for breach of promise of marriage. Cohen couldn't pay it, and had to go to jail. After he had been there some days he promised to marry the girl, and she consented to his release upon condition that he fie with the court a bond. This bond was given. with two sureties, who bound themselves to produce Cohen if he falled to marry Miss Levinsky. Cohen is now at liberty, has not

produce Cohen if he falled to marry Miss
Levinsky, Cohen is now at liberty, has not
married the girl, and his sureties have not returned him to jail, although the marriage was
to have taken place some time ago.

Miss Levinsky's counsel asked Chief Justice
Meadam to vacate the bond and recommit ('ohen to jail. This the Judge yesterday declined
to do. He wrote an opinion, in which he sais:
"It is swident that the defendant does not
desire to marry the plaintiff, and that the latter
is determined that he shall have the siternative of marrying her or remaining in jail. To
grant the present motion would in effect be
to require a compulsory marriage, a thing not
commended by religious precepts, society
ethics, or public policy, and at which true
manhood would revolt. The plaintiff and better endure the two disappointments she has already undergone than to attempt to force a
man to become her partner for life by the coercion of the prison door. Such unions are invariably followed by disappointment and
abuse, and ultimately by desertion. They are
failures in their inception, and turnish hustness for the divorce courts. Domestic elicity
cannot be secured by coercive methods, but by
the influence of love and home. Society is to an
extent interested in this question, for it is affected by it." sted in this question, for it

fected by it.' PERHAPS TRIED OPIUM ON HIMSELE. Alexander Pick was Studying Medicine

Nights and was Interested. Young Alexander Pick, who died in St. Vincent's Hospital after having been found insensible in a wagon in front of 162 Mulberry street, may not have committed suicide by taking morphine, as was first thought. He was industrious, intelligent, and ambidous to become a physician. Not having much meney, he worked for \$10 a week in a stationery store at 17 Bond street, and studied at night at his home. 636 Sixth street. Ignace Graher of \$2 Avenue B was a friend of Pick, and he says there was no reason why the young man should have killed himself. Gruber says that a few weeks axo Pick became interested in studying the effect of optim upon the human system, and got a book on the subject. It told in diary lashlon of the experiments the author had made on himself, and truber believes that Pick began dosing himself.

I think, said Mr. Gruber yesterday, "tist Pick had been smoking optim in some hout street dive, and that he took too much and was taken to the cart by some Chinamen. He may have been robbed in the cart, for his money and watch and some other things were gone when he was found."

The autopsy showed that Peck had died of morphine poisoning. Coroner Messemer has asked the police of the Mulberry street squad to investigate the case. he worked for \$10 a week in a stationery store

to investigate the case.

Architects Explain Their Plaus,

Nine of the eleven members of the Executive Committee of the Grant Monument Association attended the second exhibition of the architects' designs for the monuments at 240 Fifth avenue yesterday morning. The architects who drew the designs were all there, and were admitted to the exhibition room one at a time. There they were allowed to look at all time. There they were allowed to look at all the designs and to point out the special merit of their own work. The questions that were asked by the committee indicated that they saked by the committee indicated that they had in mind the building of the monument on the installment plan. Each architect was asked how the lower part of his design would look mone, and how much it would cost and whether it would be practicable to build a piece at a time and let the finishing tourhes as lor a while. Some of the designs would cost more than the \$500,000 which it is proposed to spend, unless the interior should be executed plainly. After the architects had all gone, the committee adjourned until bext Tuesday morning without making a selection.

No Evidences of Maipractice. A second autopsy was made on the tody of

14-year-old Lillie A. Holzkamp, in a receiving vault in the Lutheran Cometery, Middle VII lage, Newtown, resterday afternoon. The gift died in Leake and Watts's Orphan House, this city, on Aug. 30. Her relatives suspected that her death was due to other than natural her death was due to other than natural causes, and notified the Coroner. At the autepsy it was found that the girl died of tychold lever, as reported by the physician in the ornhan house. Her relatives oid pot absention be satisfied with the result so yesteriay the body was exhumed. Dr. Wickham, freath Officer officer of Newtown natio the examination, lie found no evidences of majoratios. Micholas A, Benty of 217 Bower, the dead girls uncle, was present, and at the conclusion of the autopsy said he was catisfied with the result.

Their Protector Got the Lion's Share. Two little boys stole \$65 yesterday from the saloos rept by Angelo Cirano and Alfonso Cap-all Rept by Angelo Cirano and Artone Capacity Rest light after it is also caught one of herm but a young man interfered and the how senages while the Italian was trying to explain what had being the Property Policeman Rings afterward acapit the Property Asternation and Schman Houses, aget it serves had high and Schman in gritter and adult they had young man who had helped them examp. The boys were held for trial in the standard law for the young man who had helped them capacity for the young man who had helped them capacity for the young man who had helped them court by Justice Reads.